



**ISLAMIC AZAD UNIVERSITY  
PHONETICS  
FINAL EXAMINATION**

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Name:

Student Number:

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**PART ONE: TRUE-FALSE ITEMS**

Put a tick in the box corresponding to the correct answer.

- |   | T                        | F                        |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Allophones of a phoneme are in complimentary distribution.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 When we contrast two similar words, one ending with a voiced consonant (d, z, g, v, b) and the other with an unvoiced consonant (t, s, k, f, p), you will hear the difference in the preceding vowel, specifically in the length or duration of that vowel. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Each symbol in the IPA phonetic alphabet is called a sound segment.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Rising intonation is also used in tag-questions in which the speaker is not sure if the listener will confirm what he says.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 The sounds that result from one chest pulse form a syllable.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 English has four levels of stress placement.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 The ordinary writing in a language (i.e., use of letters) is called orthography or writing while phonetic writing (i.e., use of phonemes) is usually called transcription.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 Throughout the nineteenth century and throughout the early part of the twentieth century, Received Pronunciation (RP) was very much the language of the ruling and educated classes.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 Words like sheep /ʃi:p/ and ship /ʃɪp/ are called minimal pairs.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 Hissers like /s/ can be divided into three categories, according to the precise part of the tongue that comes into play: coronal, apical, and post-dental.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11 The alveolar ridge is a short distance behind the upper teeth.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12 Epiglottis refers to the fold of tissue below the root of the tongue.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



- |    |   |                          |                          |
|----|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|    |   | T                        | F                        |
| 13 | Stressed words are the key to excellent pronunciation and understanding of English.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14 | Occlusives require a complete closure of the speech canal, not just a restriction.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15 | Place of articulation is the technical term which is used to refer to the places along the vocal tract at which air modifications take place.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16 | A natural class is defined as: A class of phonemes in which the number of features that must be specified to define that class is smaller than the number of features required to distinguish any member of that class. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17 | The predictable features of a phoneme are called the redundant features of that phoneme.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 18 | Level intonation is characterized by no or very little pitch modulation throughout a sentence.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 19 | The velaric ingressive airstream mechanism produces implosive and click sounds through inhalation.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 20 | Air stream mechanism is at the heart of speech.   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**PART TWO: FILL IN THE TABLE BELOW**

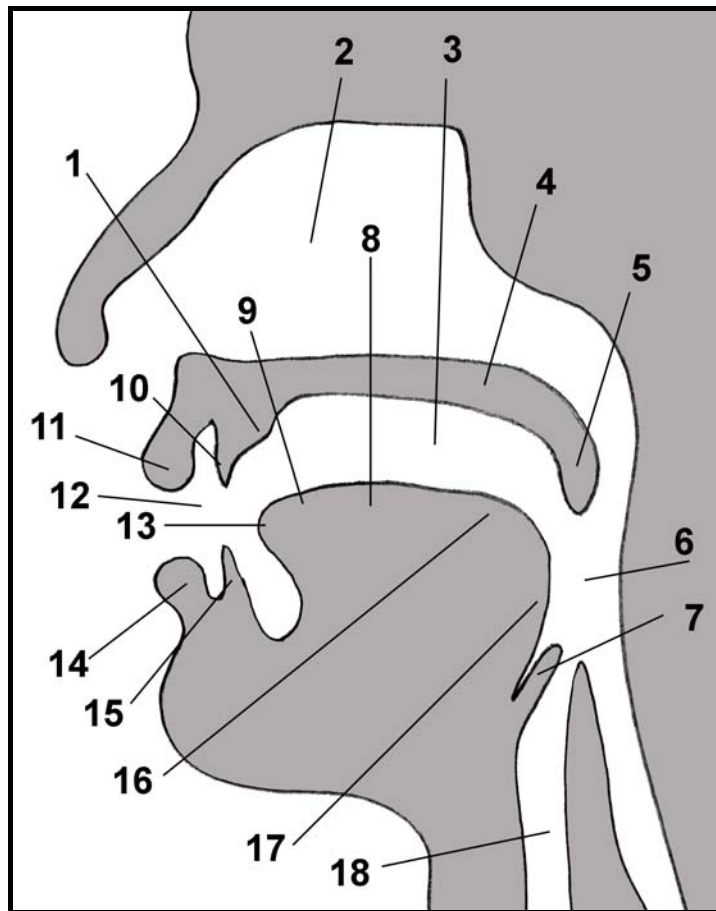
Fill in the following table using the sound segments that represent each of the phoneme types identified in the table.

TYPE	PHONEME
PLOSIVES	
FRICATIVES	
AFFRICATES	
NASALS	
APPROXIMAN	
LATERAL	



**PART THREE: FIGURE COMPLETION TASK**

Name the different parts of the following figure. Write the names in the table that follows the figure.



YOUR LABEL HERE		YOUR LABEL HERE	
01		10	
02		11	
03		12	
04		13	
05		14	
06		15	
07		16	
08		17	
09		18	



**PART FIVE: IDENTIFICATION OF PHONETIC FEATURES**

Identify the distinctive features for each of the following phonemes.

[p <sup>h</sup> ]	[m]	[z]

**PART FIVE: PHONOLOGICAL RULES**

Complete the following phonological rule.

1. When /t/ is followed by /m/, it usually changes into a /p/ sound. Take the following example: not me [nɒpmi:].

	→		/	
			[	
			_	
			]	

**GOOD LUCK!**

